Late-Successional Reserve 261 Density Management
Environmental Assessment

South River Field Office, Roseburg District
EA# OR-105-05-08

Camas Heights Density Management
Decision Document

Prepared: June 25, 2007

Decision:

It is my decision to authorize the Camas Heights Density Management project, completing the implementation of Alternative Two described in the Late-Successional Reserve 261 Density Management EA (pp. 5-15). Thirteen units, totaling approximately 262 acres in area, will be treated. The unit numbers and the corresponding EA designation are as follows: 1 (A); 2 (B1); 3 (B1); 4 (B2); 5 (B2); 6 (C), 7 (D), 8 (F), 9 (H), 10 (I), 11 (J), 12 (K), and 13 (L). The units are located in Sections 1 and 2 of T. 30 S., R. 9 W., W.M., on lands allocated to Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs), General Forest Management Area (GFMA), and Riparian Reserves. Units 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the northern portion of unit 1 are designated as LSR. Units 10, 11, 12, 13, and the southern portion of unit 1 are in the Matrix.

The density management will result in an estimated 3,095 thousand board feet of timber in support of local and regional manufacturers and economies. Approximately 962 thousand board feet derived from commercial thinning in the GFMA land use allocation will contribute toward the declared objective of an annual allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of 45 million board feet for the Roseburg District. Volume derived from density management in Late-Successional and Riparian Reserves is not chargeable towards the ASQ.

Harvesting will be accomplished utilizing a combination of ground-based and cable systems. The use of ground-based equipment will be limited to the dry season, generally between May 15 and the onset of regular autumn rains in mid-to-late October. Cable yarding equipment will be capable of maintaining a minimum of one-end log suspension and have a minimum of 100 feet of lateral yarding capability.

Thinning in the GFMA will meet the ROD/RMP (pp. 150-151) objective of assuring a high level of volume productivity. Commercial thinning in the GFMA would also recover the commodity value of trees that would be lost to suppression mortality.

Density management in the Riparian Reserves will control stocking, manage stands and desired non-conifer vegetation, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

In the LSR, variable density treatments designed to develop late-successional forest conditions will consist of light, moderate, and heavy thinning, interspersed with unthinned areas and openings no more than one-quarter acre in size. The application of heavy thinning and creation

of openings are consistent with the recommended desired conditions described in the *South Coast-Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve* (LSRA, p. 82) for three to ten percent of stands in heavily thinned patches of less than 50 trees per acre, or in openings up to one-quarter acre in size to maximize individual tree development and initiate structural diversity by encouraging understory initiation and growth. This also conforms to Regional Ecosystem Office exemption criteria for silvicultural treatments in LSRs. Conifer seedlings would be planted in the heavy thinning areas and openings to establish an understory in the absence of natural regeneration.

As noted in the EA (p. 6-7) trees will primarily be removed from the suppressed and intermediate canopy classes, although some co-dominant and dominant trees could be removed where necessary to meet specific density objectives. It is also anticipated that additional cutting of individual trees will be required to clear yarding corridors, provide tailhold trees and guyline anchors, and provide a safe working space at landings.

Felling and yarding of timber, other than clearing rights-of-way, is seasonally restricted from April 15 to July 15 during the bark slip period. This is the time of year when active cambial growth can result in the bark being less firmly attached to the boles of young trees making them susceptible to mechanical damage. Circumstances may exist, however, where it would be practical to waive this restriction, such as in the use of harvesters and forwarders that are capable of severing trees, setting them aside, and transporting them to landings without damaging nearby trees.

The units are within the priority fuel reduction areas identified in the Camas Valley/Tenmile Community Wildfire Protection Plan. To reduce the risk of fire and damage to the thinned forest stands, slash piles at landings will be burned to reduce roadside fuel concentrations. As stated in the EA (p.15) thinning slash will be piled and burned within 50 feet of the 30-9-2.0 and 30-9-2.1 roads to create fuel breaks and reduce the risk of ignition in the units. Approximately 26 acres will be hand piled and burned. Units along other roads in the density management project area will be evaluated post-thinning and additional fuels treatments will be initiated if necessary.

Access will be provided by existing roads, supplemented by the construction of one temporary spur road totaling 1,060 feet (~ 0.20 miles) in length. Approximately 1,000 feet (~ 0.19 miles) of road no. 30-9-1.0 will be renovated and decommissioned upon completion of the density management project by blocking. Road renovation will include: grading; repairing; widening the existing roadbed; and clearing vegetation and trees from cut and fill slopes.

As discussed in the EA (p. 13) the intent is to construct, use, and decommission temporary roads within the same operating season. If temporary roads are constructed but cannot be utilized and decommissioned in the same operating season, because of events such as an extended summer fire closure, the roads will be winterized and held over for use the following year. Winterizing will employ erosion control measures, in conjunction with blocking the roads to vehicular use during the wet season. Winterizing will be implemented during the dry season, to the extent practicable. The roads will be decommissioned by subsoiling, removing culverts, blocking, or any combination thereof after use the following operating season.

Rationale for the Decision:

The Roseburg District *Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (ROD/RMP) directs that commercial thinning should be applied in the matrix where practical and where research indicates increased gain in timber production are likely (p. 62) and to apply silvicultural practices for Riparian Reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives (p. 25). The ROD/RMP (p.29) also directs silvicultural treatments that are beneficial to the creation of late-successional habitat be planned and implemented in LSRs and thinning operations should be conducted in forest stands up to 80 years of age, if needed to create and maintain late-successional forest conditions. This would be accomplished by precommercial or commercial thinning of stands regardless of origin (e.g., planted after logging or naturally regenerated after fire or blowdown). Implementation of Alternative Two, the proposed action, is consistent with these ROD/RMP objectives and would meet the purpose and need identified in the Late-Successional Reserve 261 Density Management EA (pp. 1-3), whereas Alternative One, the no action alternative, would not.

The *South Coast-Northern Klamath* LSRA provides guidance for determining what forest stand conditions warrant silvicultural treatment and the types of treatments that would be appropriate to achieve desired forest stand conditions. Although the *South Coast-Northern Klamath* LSRA identified stands less than 30 years old as high priority for treatment (pp.68 and 97), it also states (p. 66) that the guidelines are not intended to preclude a specific treatment where a management action would benefit late-successional species and their habitat and meet the objectives for management in the LSRs. The *South Coast-Northern Klamath* LSRA listed LSR 261, which encompasses the analysis area, as a high priority for management actions based on its large size, key links to the LSR network, and its land ownership pattern.

Management priorities identified in the *South Coast-Northern Klamath* LSRA for LSR 261 include enlarging existing interior late-successional habitat blocks, maintaining and improving habitat connections between LSRs and within the LSR, and creating late-successional habitat where absent (LSRA, pp. 63-66 and Map #6). Density management treatment of the Camas Heights units would meet the *South Coast-Northern Klamath* LSRA objective to create late-successional habitat, enlarge existing interior late-successional habitat blocks, and maintain and improve habitat connections between LSRs and within the LSR.

Public Comments

Timely comments on the Late-Successional Reserve 261 Density Management EA were received from two organizations. These comments were considered in the preparation of this decision. None of the comments identified issues or concerns or provided information not already considered and addressed in the EA, or in this decision. Following is a summary of some of the comments received and reference to how and where they are addressed in the Late-Successional Reserve 261 Density Management EA.

- The density management may remove older, remnant trees along road rights-of-way.

As discussed in the LSR 261 Density Management EA (p. 7) some older, remnant trees could be removed for roads, but only where no feasible alternative access routes are available. Thinning would not remove any older, remnant trees. Thinning is to be conducted from below, removing trees predominantly from the suppressed and intermediate canopy layers (EA, pp. 6 and 7). No trees larger than 19 inches DBH will be removed during construction of one temporary spur road providing access to landing areas in the Camas Heights Density Management units.

- Before creating things like canopy gaps, new roads, or other project features, the BLM should consider the cumulative effects of a proposed natural gas pipeline.

The natural gas pipeline was in the initial planning stage when the LSR 261 Density Management EA was completed, however, more information about the proposed route is available now. Based on the available information regarding the location and anticipated width of the right-of-way, it was estimated that approximately 19 acres of forest vegetation would be cleared and converted to non-forest condition in the Upper Middle Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis Unit. Approximately nine acres of the pipeline right-of-way would be on BLM-managed land. The effect of converting 19 acres of forest vegetation to non-forest condition in the 67,206 acre Upper Middle Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis Unit would amount to less than three-hundredths of one percent. This small change in the distribution of vegetative conditions is well within the natural range of variability and would have no tangible cumulative effect. Consequently, the cumulative effects analysis remains valid.

Survey and Manage Species

With respect to botanical and wildlife Survey and Manage species, we do not expect that the litigation over the Annual Species Review process in Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center et al. v. Boody et al. will affect this project, because the development and design of this project exempt it from the Survey and Manage program. In Northwest Ecosystem Alliance et al. v. Rey et al. the U.S. District Court modified its order on October 11, 2006, amending paragraph three of the January 9, 2006 injunction. This most recent order directs:

> "Defendants shall not authorize, allow, or permit to continue any logging or other ground-disturbing activities on projects to which the 2004 ROD applied unless such activities are in compliance with the 2001 ROD (as the 2001 ROD was amended or modified as of March 21, 2004), except that this order will not apply to:
>
> a. Thinning projects in stands younger than 80 years old;
> b. Replacing culverts on roads that are in use and part of the road system, and removing culverts if the road is temporary or to be decommissioned;
> c. Riparian and stream improvement projects where the riparian work is riparian planting, obtaining material for placing in-stream, and road or trail decommissioning; and where the stream improvement work is the placement large wood, channel and floodplain reconstruction, or removal of channel diversions; and

d. The portions of project involving hazardous fuel treatments where prescribed fire is applied. Any portion of a hazardous fuel treatment project involving commercial logging will remain subject to the survey and management requirements except for thinning of stands younger than 80 years old under subparagraph a. of this paragraph."

The South River Field Office has reexamined the objectives of the Camas Heights Density Management project as described in the Late-Successional Reserve 261 Density Management EA (#OR-105-05-08). As described in the EA (p. 20) the project thins stands that are approximately 40 to 50 years old. For the foregoing reason, it is my determination that the Camas Heights Density Management project meets exemption criteria "a", described above. Therefore, the decision to eliminate Survey and Manage is effective on this project.

Wildlife

Special Status Species

The Camas Heights Density Management project will thin approximately 124 acres of northern spotted owl dispersal habitat and 138 acres of suitable habitat. Density management, in both dispersal and suitable habitat, will maintain at least 40 percent canopy closure (EA, p. 53). Within 10-15 years canopy closure will return to pre-thinning levels (EA, p. 46), and use by owls for dispersal, roosting, and foraging is expected to increase because the structural and vegetative complexity will support more abundant prey. Although density management will change the physical attributes of these stands in the short term, individual trees considered suitable for nesting and roosting will remain and contribute to the long-term development of nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for the spotted owl (EA, p. 54). As a consequence, the BLM has made a determination of "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" for habitat modification.

Disturbance associated with the density management "may affect" but is not likely to adversely affect spotted owls because no known nest sites and no activity centers occur within the appropriate disruption threshold distances, and operations within 65 yards of unsurveyed suitable habitat (EA, Tables 9 and 10 on p. 25) will be subject to seasonal operating restrictions from March 1 through June 30, unless current calendar year surveys indicate spotted owls were not present, not attempting to nest, or nesting attempts failed (EA, p.54). Waiver of the seasonal restriction is valid until March 1 of the following year. Surveys conducted in 2006 did not detect any spotted owls nesting within 65 yards of the Camas Heights Density Management units.

The Camas Heights Density Management units are not within any Critical Habitat Units, designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the survival and recovery of the spotted owl (EA, p. 24), so the action will have no effect on the intended function of Critical Habitat Units.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) concluded in a Letter of Concurrence (File No. 1-15-05-F-0511, p. 19), dated June 24, 2005, that the density management activities are not likely to adversely affect spotted owls because canopy cover will not fall below 40 percent, a value accepted as a dispersal function threshold (Thomas et al. 1990), the units will continue to provide sufficient primary constituent elements for spotted owl dispersal, there will be adequate dispersal

habitat available in the project area pre-harvest and post-harvest, and projects will not occur within 65 yards of unsurveyed suitable habitat from March 1 through June 30, unless current calendar year surveys indicate: 1) spotted owls not detected, 2) spotted owls present, but not attempting to nest, or 3) spotted owls present, but nesting attempt has failed. Waiver of the seasonal restriction is valid until March 1 of the following year.

The Camas Heights Density Management project area is located within the 1.3 mile management corridor in the Marbled Murrelet Inland Management Zone 2, which is subject to the same management restrictions that apply to habitat in Zone I. Units 2 (B1), 3 (B1), 4 (B2), 5 (B2), 6 (C), 7 (D), 8 (F), 9 (H), and part of unit 1 (A) are part of an occupied marbled murrelet site.

The density management project will not adversely affect marbled murrelets because potential murrelet nest trees will be retained and activities in units 2 (B1), 3 (B1), 4 (B2), 5 (B2), 6 (C), 7 (D), 8 (F), 9 (H), and part of unit 1 (A) will be subject to seasonal restrictions from April 1 to August 5 and daily operating restrictions from August 6 to September 15. These daily operating restrictions prohibit commencement of operations until two hours after sunrise and require cessation of operations two hours before sunset. Density management will aid in the development of late-successional characteristics by promoting canopy growth and the development of large diameter branches 10 to 30 years earlier than in untreated stands (EA, p. 55). Promoting the development of late-successional habitat will contribute to the recovery of the marbled murrelet. As a consequence, the BLM determined that the project would not adversely affect marbled murrelets.

In a Letter of Concurrence (File No. 1-15-05-F-0511, p. 9), dated June 24, 2005, the Service concluded the density management project will not adversely affect marbled murrelet suitable habitat and will not adversely affect the murrelet as a result of disturbance.

In regards to suitable habitat, density management will not adversely affect the murrelet because potential murrelet nesting trees would either be excluded from the treatment area or protected within the treatment area and the objectives of density management are to facilitate the development of nesting structure and stand characteristics preferred by nesting murrelets. In addition, treatments will maintain a minimum of 40-60 percent canopy in stands. In the short-term, murrelets are expected to utilize treated areas because potential nesting trees will be retained and protected in treated stands. In the long-term, the development of additional nesting structure and stand characteristics preferred by nesting murrelets will benefit this species.

The Service concluded density management activities are not likely to adversely affect the murrelet as a result of disturbance because seasonal restrictions will be applied within 100 yards of occupied stands during the critical breeding season (April 1 to August 5) and daily operating restrictions will be applied during the late breeding period (August 6 to September 15). Therefore, density management activities will avoid disturbing nesting murrelets and will not cause nest abandonment, premature fledging, interruption of feeding attempts, or increased chick vulnerability to predation due to adult flushes during the critical nesting season.

The density management units are not within any Critical Habitat Unit designated for the survival and recovery of the marbled murrelet (EA, p. 26), so the action will have no effect on the intended function of Critical Habitat Units.

Surveys were conducted for the spotted taildropper, and Oregon shoulderband, Chace sideband, and green sideband snails. None of these mollusk species were located in the Camas Heights Density Management units.

Botany

Special Status Species

Clearances and surveys were conducted for all Special Status botanical species with a reasonable likelihood of being present in the Camas Heights Density Management project area. The surveys found one Bureau Assessment plant species, *Carex gynodynama*, in the project area (EA, p. 39). The site was protected from disturbance by including it in an unthinned area.

As described in the EA (pp. 39-40), surveys for most Special Status fungi species are not considered practical, so their presence cannot be substantiated. If any of these species are present in the Camas Heights Density Management units, a loss of sites may result as a consequence of the removal of substrate and modification of microclimate. Thinning will retain a large number of potential host trees, however, so loss of all sites would be unlikely. The remaining host trees can serve as refugia allowing fungi to persist until stand conditions such as canopy closure, soil moisture, and relative humidity return to pre-thinning levels. Even though a temporary reduction in fruiting would be expected, as stand conditions return to pre-thinning levels over the next 10 to 15 years, mycorrhizal fungi populations will also recover.

Fish and Essential Fish Habitat

There are no fish species in the Camas Heights Density Management project area listed as threatened or endangered or currently proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act. The closest stream reaches designated as Essential Fish Habitat are more than 1.8 miles from any of the Camas Heights Density Management units (EA, p. 37). There will be no effect on large woody debris, pool habitat, sediment, substrate, and streambank stability because vegetated, unthinned buffers will be maintained on all streams adjacent to or within the Camas Heights Density Management units (EA, pp. 67-69). As a consequence, the density management is not likely to adversely affect Special Status Fish Species or Essential Fish Habitat.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Consistency

The Aquatic Conservation Strategy strives to maintain and restore ecosystem health at watershed and landscape scales to protect habitat for fish and other riparian-dependent species and resources and restore currently degraded habitats. This approach seeks to prevent further degradations and restore habitat over broad landscapes as opposed to individual projects or small watersheds (NFP ROD, p. B-9).

Appropriate Information - The Camas Heights Density Management project is not within a Key Watershed.

To develop the project, the Upper Middle Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis (USDI 1999), and the *South Coast-Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment* (USDI and USDA 1998) were used to evaluate existing conditions, establish desired future conditions, and assist in the formulation of appropriate alternatives.

The Camas Heights Density Management project consists of density management and commercial thinning designed to control stocking and accelerate the development of late seral characteristics in Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves and maintain the health and vigor of stands, and promote the growth of the remaining trees in the General Forest Management Area. As such, this project is considered to be restorative in nature. *Watershed Restoration* is one of the four components of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, and is the only component that is an action (the others are location-based or process-based).

Standard and Guidelines - Implementation of actions proposed in this analysis will conform to requirements of the ROD/RMP, which incorporates as management direction the standards and guidelines of the *Record of Decision for Amendments* (ROD) *to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (USDA and USDI 1994b), as amended by the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (USDA and USDI 2001b), and the *Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendment for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon, Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts* (USDI, BLM 2004).

Existing Watershed Condition – Existing conditions were evaluated in the EA on pages 19-41. Specific points that pertain to watershed condition and watershed health are listed below.

- Currently, little skid trail erosion and the resultant sedimentation to streams are occurring. An exception is where skid trails and landings were established in ephemeral and intermittent stream channels. These streams are still establishing new channels through the compacted fill material.
- Two landslides, 0.07 and 0.14 acres in size, in Camas Heights Density Management Unit 12 (K) were caught on a bench and did not reach streams.
- Camas Heights Density Management is located below the Transient Snow Zone, in the rain dominated zone. Therefore, the potential for enhanced peak flows from rain-on-snow events is considered to be low.
- Roads occupy less than four percent of the subwatershed in the project area. Therefore, the potential for enhanced peak flows from roads is considered to be low in the Headwaters Middle Fork Coquille River sixth-field watershed.
- No floodplains, meadows, or wetlands are in the project area.

- The Middle Fork of the Coquille River is listed as water quality limited for exceeding temperature standards. While this stream is present in the analysis area, it is not located adjacent to any of the proposed units.
- Streams within or adjacent to the proposed units are currently shaded by dense stands.
- Currently, the proposed haul roads are considered to be in good condition.

Expected Effects at the Site Level – Site level effects were evaluated in the EA on pages 42-71. Specific points that pertain to watershed condition and watershed health are listed below.

- No measurable effect to stream flow would be anticipated as a result of density management because the project would involve partial removal of vegetation on areas constituting two percent or less of the Headwaters Middle Fork Coquille River sixth-field watershed.
- Variable width "no-harvest" buffers established along streams would retain shading and hence maintain water temperature.
- "No-harvest" buffers established on streams in or adjacent to proposed units would prevent disturbance to stream channels and stream banks and intercept surface run-off allowing sediment transported by overland flow to precipitate out before reaching active waterways.
- New road construction would not extend the drainage network or contribute to a potential increase in peak flow because the new roads would be located on ridge tops or stable side slopes to the greatest extent practical.
- The affected subwatershed would have less than four percent of land occupied by roads, maintaining the current low potential to enhance peak flows. Any changes in peak flows as a result of road management activities would not be measurable at the project or sixth or fifth field watershed scale.
- Existing large woody debris would be reserved to provide for the short term, while density management would accelerate the growth of large diameter trees that would provide future long-term sources of large wood for in-stream habitat.

Cumulative Effects – Cumulative effects were evaluated in the EA on pages 42-71. Specific points that pertain to watershed condition and watershed health are listed below.

- The proposed action would not cause cumulative effects on the availability and functionality of late seral habitat or to wildlife species associated with it in the Headwaters Middle Fork Coquille River sixth-field watershed.
- Peak flows have been shown to increase substantially when roads occupy more than 12 percent of the watershed (Watershed Professionals Network 1999, IV-15). Peak flows would not be measurably affected by the proposed road construction because even after the proposed road construction less than four percent of the Headwaters Middle Fork Coquille River sixth-field watershed would be occupied by roads.
- The proposed action would result in no cumulative impacts on fish habitat and aquatic species because the unthinned and light thinning buffers along streams would prevent incremental increases to stream temperatures and sedimentation in streams beyond the project area. Road renovation and decommissioning would reduce the amount of sediment generated from roads in the project area.

- No cumulative effects to soils would be anticipated because any effects would be confined to the proposed units and would not exceed the level and scope of effects considered and addressed in the PRMP/EIS (USDI 1994, Chapter 4, pp. 12-16).
- No cumulative effects to Special Status or Survey and Manage vascular plant or fungi species would be anticipated because any populations would likely be small and isolated, and measures implemented to maintain habitat integrity and microclimate would be beneficial in nature.

Based upon the information listed above, and that this action is considered to be a watershed restoration project, this action is consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, and its objectives.

Noxious Weeds

All equipment will be pressure washed or steam cleaned prior to mobilization in and out of the project area to minimize the risk of introducing soil from outside the project area that may be contaminated with noxious weed seed or other propagative materials. Any equipment removed during the life of the contract must be cleaned before being returned to the project area.

Port-Orford-Cedar

The project area is located within the natural range of Port-Orford-cedar (POC) and was evaluated for the presence of healthy and diseased POC. Port-Orford-cedar has not been observed in Camas Heights Units 1 (A), 7 (D), 8 (F), 9 (H), 10 (I), 11 (J), 12 (K), or 13 (L). Units 2 (B1), 3 (B1), 4 (B2), 5 (B2), and 6 (C) contain scattered diseased and healthy POC. The roads in the vicinity also have scattered diseased and healthy POC along them.

The risk of spreading POC root disease was determined to be low (EA, p. 51), using the Port-Orford-cedar Risk Key described in the *Record of Decision for Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon, Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts* (POC ROD). Regardless, measures described in the EA (pp. 14-15) will be implemented to further reduce the risk of spreading the disease. These include: equipment washing as previously described; sanitizing water drawn from sources in the sale area to be used for fire suppression, road construction, and dust abatement with a solution containing Clorox bleach (with the Clorox bleach being added after leaving the water source); restricting ground-based harvesting, road construction, and hauling on unsurfaced roads to the dry season (May 15 to October 15); and decommissioning and blocking unsurfaced roads upon completion of density management operations.

Monitoring:

Monitoring will be conducted in accordance with provisions contained in the ROD/RMP, Appendix I (pp. 84-86, 190-193, and 195-199). Monitoring efforts will focus on consideration of the following resources: Late-Successional Reserves; Riparian Reserves; Matrix; Water and Soils; Wildlife Habitat; Fish Habitat; and Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species Habitat.

Protest Procedures:

As outlined in 43 CFR § 5003 – Administrative Remedies at § 5003.3 (a) and (b), protests may be filed within 15 days of the publication date of the timber sale notice. Publication of such notice on June 26, 2007, in *The News-Review*, Roseburg, Oregon, constitutes the decision date from which such protests may be filed. Protests shall be filed with the authorized officer and contain a written statement of reasons for protesting the decision.

43 CFR 5003.3 subsection (b) states that: "Protests shall be filed with the authorized officer and shall contain a written statement of reasons for protesting the decision." This precludes the acceptance of electronic mail or facsimile protests. Only written and signed hard copies of protests that are delivered to the Roseburg District Office will be accepted.

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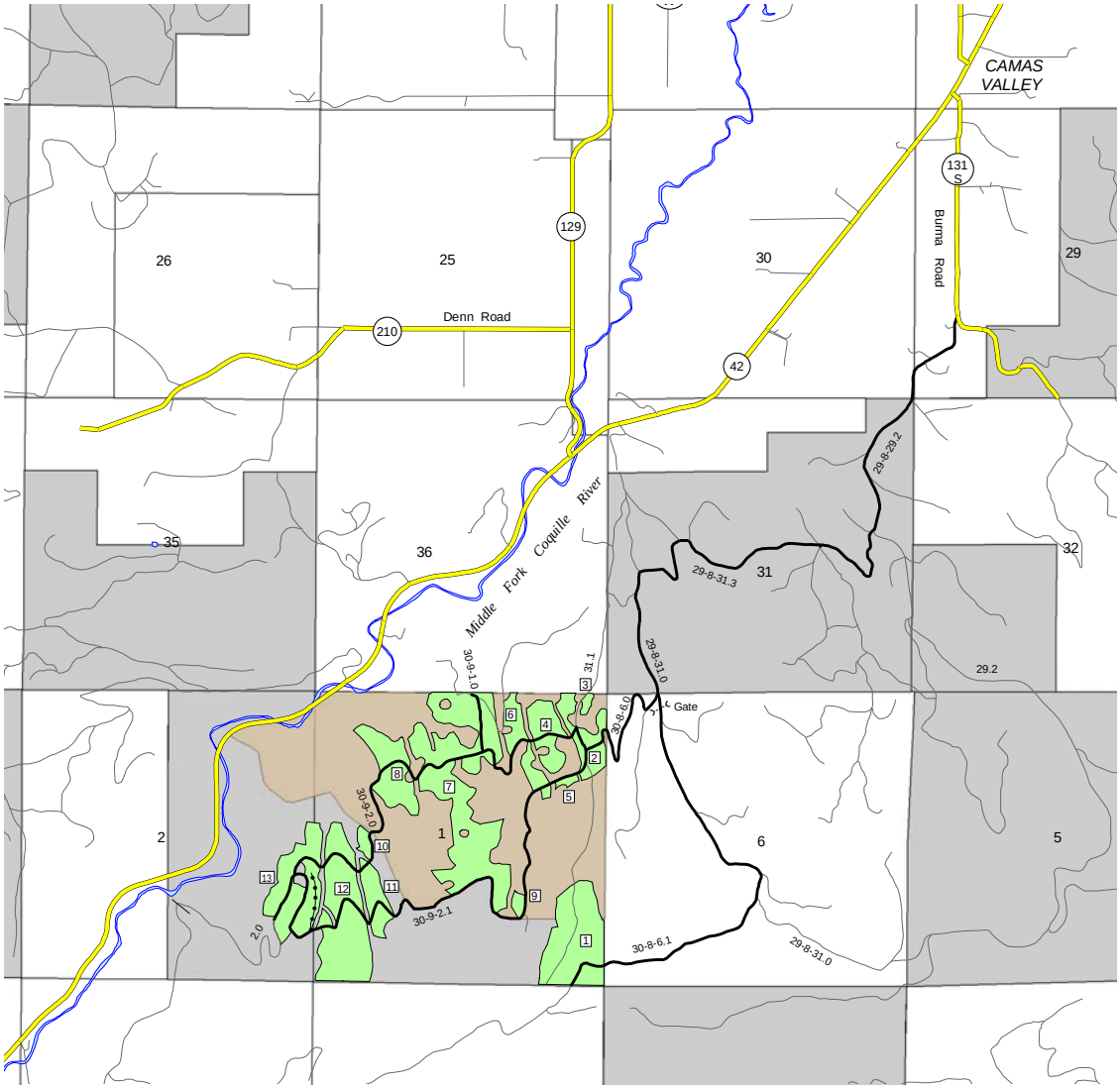
Ralph L. Thomas
Field Manager
South River Field Office

Date

'Late-Successional Reserve 261 Desinty Management' EA

CAMAS HEIGHTS

Density Management



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Willamette Meridian, Douglas Co., OR.

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Paved County Road
Existing Road
Access/Haul Route
Optional Operator Spur

Thinning Area
BLM (O&C) Land
Non-BLM Land
Unmapped LSR

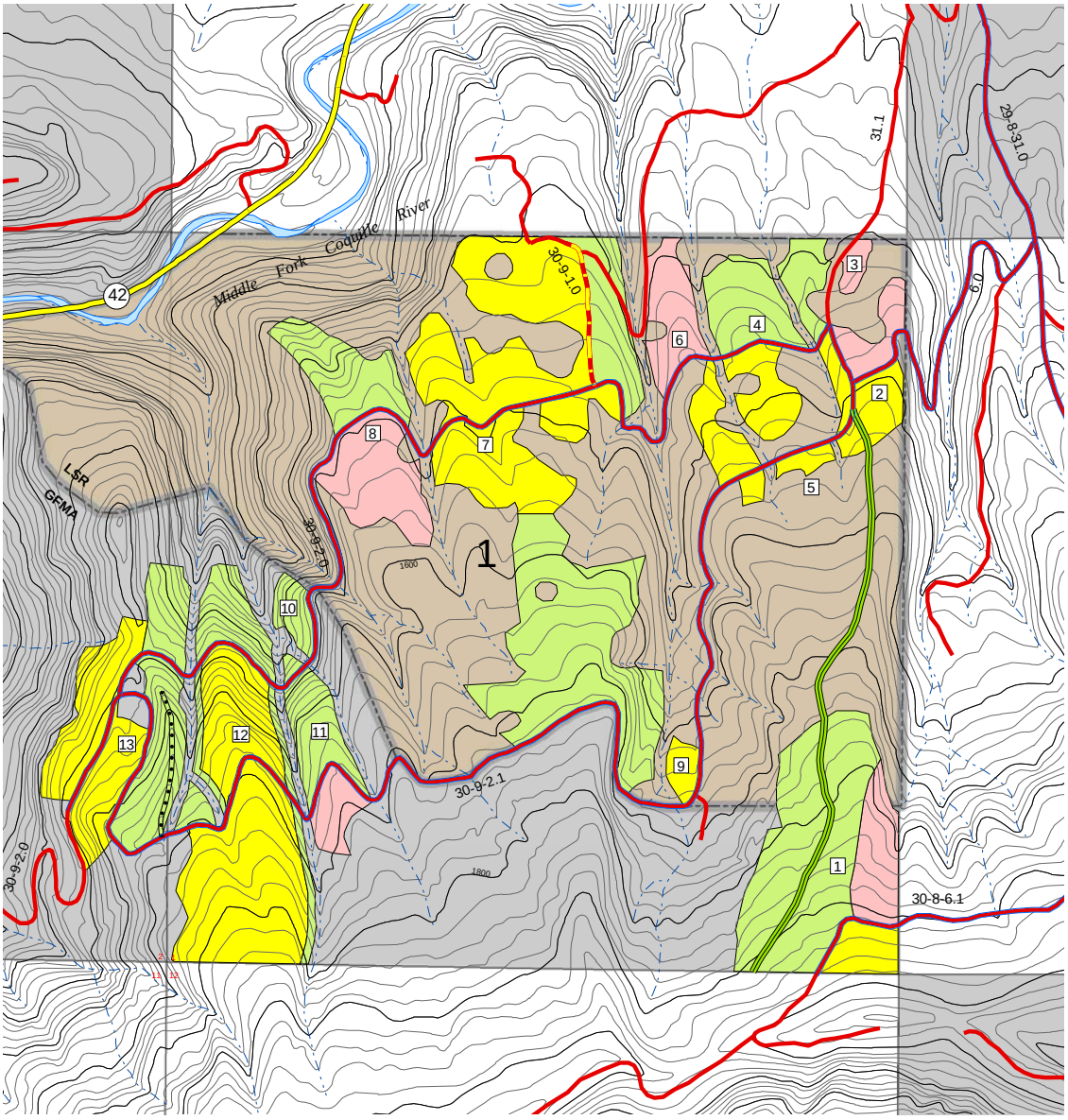
6-7-2007

'Final Decision' Document

'Late-Successional Reserve 261 Desinty Management' EA

CAMAS HEIGHTS

Density Management



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- Existing Road
- Undrivable Road
- Optional Operator Spur
- Access/Haul Route
- Renovate, Decommission
- 100' Contour
- 20' Contour
- Stream

- Heavy Thinning Area
- Moderate Thinning Area
- Light Thinning Area
- BLM (O&C) Land
- Non-BLM Land
- Unmapped LSR

6-5-2007

'Final Decision' Document